

History 102

Chapter 32

The Bipolar World

The Cold War and
Decolonization
1945-1991



Competing Economic Models

The Elusive Peace

- After World War II most of Europe was in ruins.
- One quarter of Germany's cities were rubble
- Yugoslavia had lost approximately 10 percent of its population
- 27 million people had died in the Soviet Union
- In China, survivors faced famine, disease, civil war, and revolution
- Britain and France were bankrupt.
- Forty four nations met at the original session of United Nations in July 1944 at **Bretton Woods**, New Hampshire to ensure post war economies did not return to the Autarky and Protectionism that had led to the rise of dictators.
- The Bretton Woods Conference created the International Monetary Fund, as well as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)



The Cold War: Part I,

1945-1953

- ♦ Stalin's Postwar Policies
 - The Soviet Union emerged as one of the two postwar superpowers
 - Stalin took seriously his role to spread communism
 - To achieve military equality with the west he launched his fourth five-year program pushing heavy industry to produce military goods
 - Huge new factories were built
 - Stalin rebuilt the devastated farms of western Russia
 - In the early 50's Stalin became even more ruthless and instable than before. He crushed any sign of dissent
 - He destroyed entire populations, such as the Crimean Tartars. It appeared as though Stalin was preparing for a second 30's style purge



Post War Stalinism

- In January 1953, the police announced that “doctor’s plot” had been uncovered and charged several physicians serving high military and governmental officials with planning to undermine their patients’ health.
- Seven of the nine accused were Jewish, an indication that the purge would have an anti-Semitic over tone.
- On March 5, 1953, Stalin died. Thus ending one of the most dynamic and fearful times of Russian history
- Stalin had remade Soviet society, introduced a system that remained in use until 1987.
- He beat Hitler, but by the time he died he had killed far more of his people than Hitler did.



The Cold War In Eastern Europe to 1953

- ♦ After the Yalta Conference in February 1945, Stalin embarked on an expansionist program in eastern and central Europe.
- ♦ Though the Allies protested, Stalin paid little heed.
- ♦ From 1945-1948 Stalin carefully expanded his control over the region, working through local communist organizations, Stalin was able to gain control of governments. In case of determined opposition the Soviet Army was still there.
- ♦ Czechoslovakia was the last to fall to the Soviets, in 1946 the communists had gotten only 36 percent of the vote. In the spring of 1948 the Soviets forced Czechoslovakia to submit to communist control.



The Cold War In Eastern Europe to 1953

- ♦ By 1948, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Eastern Germany were firmly in the Soviet control, forming a 400-mile wide buffer state against any future attack from the west.
- ♦ The Soviet satellites were not Russian allies, they were used as both a fence and as a source of resources for the rebuilding of the Soviet Union.
- ♦ In the meantime the four-power agreement for administrating Germany had fallen apart. The western allies had merged their zones in both western Germany and western Berlin. Now Germany was split into just two pieces, east and west. It remained that way until 1990.



The Marshall Plan and Containment

- Initially, Truman felt that he could do business with Stalin, one politician to another, but by 1946, Truman wrote in his diary that there was no difference between the government of Hitler and the government of Stalin
- In July 1947, American diplomat George F. Kennan wrote in an article in the *Foreign Affairs* titled "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" that the proper way to deal with the Soviet Union "was a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies." This view shaped United States policies for the next several years.
- At the end of the war the Soviets supported communist movements in Greece, Turkey, and Iran
- In 1947 Britain announced to the United States that it could no longer support the monarchist forces in Greece.



The Marshall Plan and Containment

- President Harry Truman announced that the United States would "support any country threatened by communist aggression." This became known as the Truman Doctrine.
- In 1947, the United States sent military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey, this is considered the beginning of the Cold War.
- Truman's containment policy received its first test in Yugoslavia where Joseph Broz Tito, Yugoslavia's leader broke with Stalin's economic policy. Tito initiated a policy known as national communism, but could not carry the plan out without outside assistance.
- Truman's assistance allowed Tito to withstand pressure from Stalin and Yugoslavia to recover.



The Marshall Plan and Containment

- Immediately after World War II, Truman had sent General George C. Marshall to China to try to get the Nationalist and Communists to resolve their differences. He failed.
- In January 1947, Truman realized that Marshall's mission had failed and recalled him and named him Secretary of State.
- Marshall responding to economic problems that were plaguing western Europe proposed that the United States extend an unprecedented amount of economic aid to the European governments, including eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.



The Marshall Plan and Containment

- ♦ The western European nations eagerly accepted the aid while Russia and her satellites declined. The western nations formed a 16-nation Committee for European Economic Cooperation which soon submitted plans for \$22.4 billion of American aid..
- ♦ Congress approved the aid package, called the European Recovery Program, and within four years the industrial output of the recipients climbed to 41 percent over prewar levels.
- ♦ The European Recovery Act stabilized conditions in Western Europe and was a significant part of preventing Communist take over in Western Europe.



Rival Systems: The Berlin Blockade

- ♦ Beginning in 1948, the Allied powers occupying Western Germany and especially West Berlin made a number of far-reaching economic and political reforms. The Soviets opposed them, but was over-ruled.
- ♦ As a result, Stalin determined that he needed to drive out the Allies from Berlin
- ♦ In July 1948, the Soviets blocked all land and water transportation into West Berlin.
- ♦ The only way into Berlin from the West was by air.
- ♦ During the initial negotiations for administration of the city in 1945, the Soviets had agreed to allow the Allies three air corridors that would be treated as sovereign air space, to violate it would be an act of war.
- ♦ The Soviets did not consider this a major concession as they did not believe that the city could be supplied by air.



Rival Systems: The Berlin Blockade

- ♦ Initially, the United States considered pulling out of Berlin, but the recently created United States Air Force said that it could keep the city supplied by air. So Truman said go ahead.
- ♦ The allies created a system that included Ground Controlled Approach, and strict traffic flow procedures.
- ♦ To meet the minimum needs of the city and its population the Air Force in conjunction with the Navy, Great Britain, and France had to fly in an average of 4,000 tons of supplies (coal, flour, etc.) per day.
- ♦ At first it seemed as though combined Allied forces were able to keep the supplies flowing with little problem, then winter came and the flying weather turned foul.
- ♦ After reorganizing the operation the daily tonnage increased until it reached a peak of 6,000 tons at Christmas 1948.
- ♦ The candy bomber, Lt. Gail S. Halvorsen, from Utah.



Rival Systems: The Berlin Blockade

- ♦ The Soviets admitted defeat on May 11, 1949, and opened all communications between Berlin and the West.
- ♦ In all the Allies had flown 27,718 flights and carried 250,818.5 tons of fuel, food and medical supplies to the city.
- ♦ The Allies had demonstrated that they were there to stay
- ♦ During the operation 48 Allied flyers died delivering supplies to the city.
- ♦ To cap the triumph, in May 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) came into existence.



Rival Systems: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- ♦ After the Soviet blockade of Berlin, the Western Allies created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for mutual defense in the spring of 1949.
- ♦ The initial members were Great Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Iceland, Canada, and the United States.
- ♦ Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, West Germany joined in 1955.
- ♦ The main concept of NATO was that an attack on one was an attack on all.
- ♦ In 1950 the United States outlined its strategic doctrine in NSC-68, which led to the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).



Rival Systems: The Warsaw Pact

- ♦ In 1955 the Soviets created the Warsaw Pact as a counter to NATO.
- ♦ Members included, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany, Albania, and Hungary.
- ♦ The alliance lasted until 1991, and collapsed once the Soviet Union did.



The Cold War in China and Korea: 1949-1953

- ♦ After World War II, Korea had been divided at the 38th parallel for administrative purposes. Russia administered the north and the United States administered the south.
- ♦ On June 25, 1950, the north crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea.
- ♦ President Truman immediately called a meeting of the United Nations Security Council. The council demanded the North Koreans immediately cease fire and withdraw from South Korea. The Russians did not veto the action because they were boycotting the U.N. at the time.
- ♦ When North Korea refused, the United Nations sent a military force to defend Korea.
- ♦ Three years of fighting followed
- ♦ In June 1953, an armistice was negotiated between the United Nations and North Korea and China
- ♦ The United States suffered over 140,000 casualties.



Rival Systems: End of Cold War Phase I

- ♦ With the death of Stalin and the end of the Korean War the first phase of the Cold War came to a close
- ♦ President Eisenhower stressed rearmament, specifically with nuclear weapons.
- ♦ John Foster Dulles threatened “Massive Retaliation” should the Communists attempt to expand their empire.
- ♦ The Soviets were able through massive efforts and outstanding intelligence work were able to become a nuclear power in their own right.



The Khrushchev Years: The Cold War: Part II 1953-1962

- ♦ The New Russian Team
 - After Stalin died in March 1953, Soviet leadership was shared by a Troika, Lavrenti Beria (Secret Police), Georgi Malenkov (Stalin’s chief aide), and Vyacheslav Molotov (foreign affairs)
 - Within three years these men were swept aside and replaced by Nikita Khrushchev in 1956.
 - He was born of peasant parents and had been a shepherd as a child
 - When he came to power, one of his first goals was to reform agriculture
 - He also initiated a program called De-Stalinization.
 - De-Stalinization essentially blamed all the crimes, and failure of the passed 25 years on Stalin.



Khrushchev: The “Uncultured” Man

- ♦ He provided incentives to the peasants and opened up large tracts of virgin land in Siberia
- ♦ Between 1953 and 1958 farm production increased by 50 percent, but then farming the virgin lands proved economically wasteful and environmentally disastrous.
- ♦ Under his direction the Cold War expanded into Asia, Africa, and Latin America
- ♦ Both sides developed and deployed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM)



De-Stalinization

- ♦ Khrushchev's greatest contribution to the history of the USSR was to launch the de-Stalinization campaign.
- ♦ In February 1956 at the Twentieth Party Congress he gave a speech titled “The Crimes of the Stalin Era”
- ♦ He attacked his former patron as a bloodthirsty tyrant and revealed many of the cruelties of the purges and the mistakes of World War II.
- ♦ Khrushchev made sure that Stalin was blamed for everything and that the apparatchiks (such as himself) were spared any responsibility.
- ♦ He blamed the dictator's crimes on a cult of personality
- ♦ The speech shocked every level of Soviet society, in 1961 the dead leader's body was removed from the Lenin mausoleum. His name disappeared from streets and cities.
- ♦ Yet the government he had built remained until 1985.



De-Stalinization

- ♦ De-Stalinization was not an unqualified success
- ♦ It sparked uprisings in Poland and Hungary
- ♦ The Chinese considered the Soviets going soft on communism and the speech widened the gulf between those two countries
- ♦ By 1960 Khrushchev had pulled all advisors and technicians out of China.
- ♦ Mao proclaimed that he, not Khrushchev was the ideological leader of world communism.
- ♦ Khrushchev survived plots to oust him in 1957
- ♦ From 1957 until 1962 he dominated both Soviet and international affairs.
- ♦ Khrushchev stayed in power until his aggressiveness drove the world to the brink of nuclear war in 1962.



Khrushchev Years

- ♦ After Stalin's death Soviet foreign policy shifted from military probing to a more sophisticated approach.
- ♦ Khrushchev insisted that nuclear war would be suicidal
- ♦ He returned to the Leninist doctrine of peaceful coexistence. The new relaxation of tensions led to a summit meeting in 1955, and the Americans refraining from interfering in the Polish and Hungarian uprisings in 1956.
- ♦ Violence increased in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East where interests and ideologies clashed
- ♦ Two Soviet technological triumphs in 1957 escalated tensions.
 - Sputnik
 - The building of a giant fleet of ICBM's
- ♦ In 1960 the Soviets shot down a U.S. U-2, the pilot, Gary Powers, was captured and admitted to spying.
- ♦ Khrushchev denounced the west, broke up a summit with Eisenhower, and demanded the resignation of Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN Secretary General.



Khrushchev and Kennedy

- ♦ In the Spring of 1961 President John F. Kennedy assumed office. A young and inexperienced man, Khrushchev felt that Kennedy could be exploited and stepped up communist pressure around the world
- ♦ Bay of Pigs-1961
 - Kennedy blunders with tepid support of CIA trained Cuban exiles
- ♦ Berlin War-1961
 - Khrushchev thinks that Kennedy is weak demands that the west withdraw from Berlin, Kennedy says no. So the East Germans, with Soviet sponsorship, build the Berlin Wall, it cuts off the flow of eastern Europeans to the west.
- ♦ Cuban Missile Crises.
 - Khrushchev installed ballistic missiles in Cuba
 - Kennedy discovered them and demanded their withdrawal
 - Kennedy installed a blockade around Cuba and says that he is only stopping the importation of offensive weapons
 - Khrushchev backs down, and recalls ships
 - Later he withdraws the weapons already in Cuba



Kennedy and Khrushchev

- ♦ Following near nuclear destruction, both the U.S.A and the U.S.S.R. agreed that better communications were needed. As a result the "Hotline" between Washington, D.C. and Moscow was installed.
- ♦ Following the Cuban Missile crises Khrushchev was forced to retire.
- ♦ He was denounced as too much of an adventurer.
- ♦ He was lucky, in an earlier time he would have been killed.



The Soviet-American Domination and the Age of Proxy Wars 1962-1991

- ♦ The Vietnam War: 1946-1975
- ♦ In 1945, Ho Chi Minh established the Republic of Vietnam, and declared independence from France.
- ♦ Negotiations between France and Vietnam broke down and in December 1946 fighting between the two countries broke out. This is the beginning of the First Vietnam War
- ♦ Fighting continued until May 1954 when a large French garrison capitulated at Dien Bien Phu. The French decided to give up. This is the end of the First Vietnam War.
- ♦ In the negotiations that followed, the country was divided at the 17th parallel and nation wide elections were set for 1956.
- ♦ The United States backed conservative, Catholic, anti-communist, Ngo Dinh Diem with his capital in Saigon.
- ♦ Ho Chi Minh has his capital in Hanoi.



The Vietnam War: 1946-1975

- ♦ The Second Vietnam War started in 1959.
- ♦ Diem failed to carry out promised land reform and began to support the Communist guerrilla's known as the National Liberation Front (NLF) or Viet Cong.
- ♦ Diem was getting beaten on every front and asked the United States for help.
- ♦ Eisenhower sent weapons, equipment, and advisors, but no combat troops.
- ♦ In 1960 there were only 800 U.S. military personnel in Vietnam.
- ♦ When President Kennedy assumed office he increased the number of advisors.
- ♦ President Diem's regime loses popularity as Buddhist Monks set fire to themselves to protest Diem's repressive government.



The Vietnam War: 1946-1975

- ♦ In November 1963, Kennedy gives the go ahead for a coup by Vietnamese generals that want to oust Diem, Diem and his brother are killed
- ♦ On November 22, 1963 Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.
- ♦ Lyndon B. Johnson becomes President of the United States. He immediately increases military aid to Vietnam.
- ♦ By 1964 the number of military advisors has been increased to 23,000.
- ♦ In August 1964 two U.S. destroyers were attacked in the Tonkin Gulf, prompting the United States to adopt the **Tonkin Gulf Resolution** that gave President Johnson all necessary measures to prevent further aggression and authorized the president to assist South Vietnam in its defense, using military force if required.



The Vietnam War: 1946-1975

- Between 1964 and 1968 the number of U.S. combat troops rises to over 500,000 but there seems no end to the war.
- In 1968, General William Westmoreland, at the direction of President Johnson, assures the American people that the war is almost won
- In February 1968 the Viet Cong launch a coordinated offensive called the Tet offensive, though it is beaten and the Viet Cong are destroyed, the American people are shaken to the core and call for an end to the war.
- President Johnson is so discredited that he refuses to run for a second term.
- Richard M. Nixon becomes president of the United States in 1969 and promises to end the war.



The Vietnam War: 1946-1975

- After several years of negotiation, the United States and North Vietnam conclude a peace agreement and the war ends in January 1973 with the signing of the Paris Accords
- In 1974 President Nixon resigns from office and Gerald Ford becomes president
- In April 1975, the North invades South Vietnam and quickly over runs the country.
- Saigon falls in April 30, 1975, the Vietnam war is over
- The United States lost 58,000 killed, 200,000 wounded and \$146 billion invested.
- The Vietnamese lost much more.



Repercussions of the U.S. Failure

- In 1970 the United States expanded the fighting into neutral Cambodia
- In the resulting civil war the communists under Pol Pot took over Cambodia and destroyed more than 3 million people.
- In 1979 China invaded northern Vietnam, but were driven off
- In Laos, a communist regime was installed in that country. It was less abusive, but not by much
- In the 1990's comparative stability returned to Southeast Asia. Pol Pot died in 1998 and Cambodia was able to begin to rebuild.



The USSR's "Quagmire": Afghanistan

- In the 1978 Moscow increased its influence with Afghanistan when it signed a friendship treaty with Kabul
- By 1979, there was rebellion among the Afghan tribes and it appeared that the government of President Hafizullah Amin would be toppled.
- In December 1979 the Soviets took Kabul airport and invaded Afghanistan, took the presidential palace shot Hafizullah Amin and installed Babrak Kamal
- For the next ten years the Soviets and their Afghan puppets fought guerillas to no avail
- In 1989 the Soviets withdrew, the civil war continued into the 1990's



Détente and Decay in the Soviet Union The Cold War: Part III, 1962-1985

- Following the retirement of Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin took over leadership of the Soviet Union.
- Brezhnev and Kosygin built the Soviet military to an awesome machine
- In 1979 Brezhnev directed that the Soviet Army occupy Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan communist government.
- Unfortunately for the Soviets this led to the same situation that faced the United States during Vietnam
- Eventually, this adventure led to the fall of the Soviet government.



The Last of Stalin's Protégés

- From 1964 to 1974 Brezhnev and Kosygin split power.
- Planners continued to emphasize industrial growth and slowly increased the supply of consumer goods
- In foreign policy the new team pursued peaceful coexistence as they greatly strengthened the Soviet military.
- Though the Soviets gained military parity, the Soviet economy came apart.
- The Soviets were forced to increase imports to cope with food shortages at home.
- The main food producers for the country were the peasant plots. Though only using 3 percent of the land, they produced 30 percent of the food in Russia
- The Soviet economy stagnated
- In 1982 Brezhnev died, he was succeeded by Yuri Andropov.



The Last of Stalin's Protégés

- ♦ Yuri Andropov was leader of the KGB and became leader of the Soviet Union in 1982, he died in 1984
- ♦ In 1984 Konstantin Chernenko became leader of the Soviet Union, he died in March 1985.
- ♦ Even before Chernenko's death the Soviet Union began to change rapidly



Diplomacy and Arms Control Agreements

- ♦ After the Cuban Missile Crises everyone was looking for a way to limit nuclear weapons
- ♦ Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, August 5, 1963—outlawed the testing of nuclear devices in outer space, in the atmosphere, or underwater.
- ♦ Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty 1968 non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America
- ♦ Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks dragged on until the Soviet Union dissolved
- ♦ SALT I 1972—Limited the number of ICBM's
- ♦ SALT II 1979—Limited the number of MIRV's
- ♦ START – Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, never signed



M.S. Gorbachev And The End of Bipolarity, 1985-1991. The End of the Cold War

- ♦ When Chernenko died in 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev moved rapidly to take over power.
 - He immediately implemented a platform based on *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring). These two programs were the final parts of the de-Stalinization program started in 1956.
 - Gorbachev tried to mobilize the support of the cultural and scientific elite and encouraged them to participate in politics. He brought physicist Andrei Sakharov back from internal exile.
 - He permitted publication of the works of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who returned to his native land in 1994.



The End of the Cold War

- The party began to acknowledge mistakes
- However there was also a growing separatist movement among the many republics that made up the Soviet Union.
- Gorbachev tried to transplant a western market economy and found out how hard it was
- He attempted to rebuild most aspects of the Soviet economy, he found it was easier to destroy the old system than to rebuild a new one.
- The results were an almost total breakdown in the old central planning structure.
- Gorbachev tried to restructure the government to be a more representative body
- He also tried to rebuild the KGB to be more like the CIA.
- Gorbachev found that the Communist party had become too inflexible and corrupt, so he diminished its role in 1990.



The End of the Cold War

- In the summer of 1991 everything went wrong for Gorbachev at once. Is popularity dropped to a low of 7 percent.
- While Gorbachev was on vacation in the Crimea, on August 19, 1991, an eight-man “state emergency committee” mounted an attempt to take power.
- The attempted coup was denounced by Boris Yeltsin, who barricaded himself into the offices of the Russian parliament building in Moscow and instructed all army and KGB units not to obey the coup leaders orders.
- The next day 50,000 people turned out to face down the tanks sent by the central government.



The End of the Cold War

- By August 21, the coup was over, Yeltsin was the hero of the hour.
- When Gorbachev returned he attempted to govern in the old Leninist fashion, but he discovered that he had no standing.
- Finally, six days after the coup attempt, Gorbachev realized that he was no longer leader of the Soviet Union, he resigned as leader of the Soviet Communist Party and recommended dissolution of the Central Committee.
- The Communist Party, after 74 years of almost total power was no more. Gorbachev remained as president of the Soviet Union until popular elections could be held



The Gorbachev Revolution: The Domestic Phase

- The Soviet Union lasted only four months after Gorbachev resigned. The Baltic Republics declared their independence. The Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia, and Georgia followed suit
- On December 21, 1991 the Soviet Union ceased to exist and became the Commonwealth of Independent States.



Gorbachev's Contribution to the End of the Cold War

- ♦ He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990
- ♦ He renounced the Brezhnev Doctrine of Soviet armed intervention into socialist states, thus allowing the Soviet Bloc and its Warsaw Pact military commitments to disintegrate.
- ♦ He pulled troops out of Afghanistan and several hot spots in Africa
- ♦ He chose not to obstruct the reunification of Germany
- ♦ He joined the UN resolution condemning Iraq's take over of Kuwait.
- ♦ He worked with Reagan and Bush over SALT agreements and SDI



Gorbachev's Contribution to the End of the Cold War

- ♦ They were able to sign the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) agreement in 1987.
- ♦ In 1991 the U.S. and Russia marked the first step in cutting down the number of nuclear weapons.
- ♦ In 1994 both Moscow and Washington formally altered the targeting software of the nuclear missiles.
- ♦ The two countries pledged to work together to stop nuclear proliferation
- ♦ There are now at least 20 countries with nuclear weapons
- ♦ Not to mention chemical and biological weapons.



Postscript: The Yeltsin and Putin Years

- ♦ In August 1991 Yeltsin emerged as the most important Russian politician.
- ♦ Though he changed the government of Russia, it did not improve Russia's economy.
- ♦ In September 1993 when Congress threatened to take much of Yeltsin's authority away, he dissolved parliament
- ♦ On October 3, 1993 forces opposing Yeltsin took over the office of the mayor of Moscow and attacked the state television center. The next day Yeltsin surrounded the Russian White House with tanks and soldiers and battered the resisters into submission.
- ♦ He was barely reelected in December.
- ♦ Russia's economy continued to collapse



The Yeltsin Years

- ♦ By the end of 1998 Russia finally had a more or less stable economy
- ♦ In 1995 a full scale war broke out between Chechen separatists and Russia.
- ♦ It ended with an armed truce in 1996, but has since resumed.



Post War Problems

- ♦ A peace treaty was signed with Austria in 1955.
- ♦ The Helsinki Accords in 1975 acknowledged the postwar status of Europe.
- ♦ Germany was finally reunified in 1990, after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Decolonization

Decolonization

♦ Asia

- The three most powerful nations in Asia went different ways after World War II.
 - India gained independence, relatively peacefully, in 1947, splitting into India and Pakistan.
 - China rapidly descended into Civil War. The Communists took over all of main land China in 1949. Only Taiwan and a few small islands remained in control of the Nationalists.
 - Japan was totally devastated and occupied by the United States. With considerable help it eventually grew into an economic power by the end of the 1950s

Decolonization

♦ Other states

- French Indochina (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam) The French granted limited autonomy to Laos and Cambodia after World War II. Negotiations with the Vietminh (Ho Chi Minh's) government broke down in 1946. War erupted which continued for eight years until the French lost the battle of Dien Bien Phu and 10,000 soldiers.
- Vietnam was split in two at the 17th parallel and elections were supposed to be held. It never happened.
- The United States created SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) to stem the flow of communism.
- Malaya--gained independence from British but asked for help to keep Chinese communists from taking over
- Philippines--Independence from U.S. on July 4, 1946.
- Indonesia--Revolution broke out before the war ended, gained independence in 1948.



Decolonization

- ♦ The Middle East and Africa
 - After World War II the Middle East became a powder keg of conflicting interests
 - Flood of Jewish refugees from Europe and other parts of the world created considerable conflict
 - Britain turned mandate over to the United Nations for arbitration
 - State of Israel created out of British mandate of Palestine in 1948.
 - Conflict in that region ever since
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - British attempted to slowly decolonize Africa
 - Gold Coast--created the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) chose leaders but this was not popular with many people



Decolonization

- Nkrumah organized the Convention Peoples Party CPP in 1949 and mobilized the people of the Gold Coast for immediate independence.
- His party won the elections of 1951
- In 1957 the British granted the Gold Coast independence, it changed its name to Ghana
- Most other British colonies in Africa followed the same general pattern.
- ♦ France, Belgium and Portugal followed a different path
 - General Charles de Gaulle organized the French Community to grant French colonies a degree of autonomy while still maintaining a colonial presence.
 - Most accepted, Guinea was the exception.
 - Guinea was granted immediate independence in 1958.



Decolonization

- Though France completely cut Guinea off from any aid, the other French colonies quickly followed suit and by 1960, thirteen former colonies had gained their independence.
- The Portuguese colonies and the white ruled nations of Rhodesia and South Africa would continue to fight transfer of power to their black majorities for a number of years.



Bipolar Crises and National Liberation: The Cold War: Part II 1953-1962

♦ The Middle East and Africa



The United Nations

- ♦ After the war, the Great Powers agreed on only one issue, the need to establish an international peacekeeping organization.
- ♦ The foundation for the United Nations had been laid in 1941 by the United States and Great Britain
- ♦ From April to June 1945, 50 nations met in San Francisco to draw up the United Nations charter. Its main goal was to pursue peace and improve the standard of living for the world. The U.N. started with six organizations
 - The Security Council—to maintain peace and order
 - The General Assembly—to function as a sort of town meeting of the world
 - The Economic and Social Council—to improve living standards and extend human rights
 - The Trusteeship Council—to advance the interests of the colonial powers



The United Nations

- The International Court of Justice—to resolve disputes between nations
- The Secretariat—headed by the secretary-general, to serve the needs of the other organizations
- ♦ In addition the U.N. has specialized agencies which are actually responsible for improving the economic and social conditions of the world's people
 - International Labor Organization (ILO)
 - The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
 - The World Health Organization (WHO)
 - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- ♦ The United Nations Security Council—consists of 11 members, five permanent members, the U.S., the U.S.S.R., China, France, and Great Britain and six elected by the General Assembly. The five permanent members can veto any vote.



The United Nations

- ♦ It has proven far more effective than the League of Nations and today has 187 members.
